BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1863. NO. 231.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Repulse of the Raiders in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning, dated White Sulphur Spring, August 27th:

Gen. S. Cooper:—We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile and a half from this place on the road leading to the Warm Sulphur Spring and fought from 9 A. M. til 7 p. m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they held in the morning. This morning the enemy made two other attacks which were handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position and retreated towards the Warm Springs, pursued by our cavalry and artillery. The troops engaged were the first brigade of this army, Col. G. O. S. Patton, commanding. The enemy were about three thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, under Brigadeer General Averill. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about one hundred and fifty prisoners and one piece of artillery.

[Signed] SAMUEL JONES, Maj. Gen.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—A flag of truce boat arrived this morning at City Point, bringing six hundred paroled prisoners, mostly sick.

New York papers of the 26th received. They contain nothing important. The Yankee papers are jubilant over the partial destruction of Sumter. On the 21st, during a violent gale, the U. S. Brig *Bainbridge* foundered, while on a voyage to New York from Port Royal. All on board were lost except a negro named Smith, who was picked up in a small boat. The *City of Madison*, ammunition steamer, was blown up at Vicksburg through carelessness of a negro. One hundred and fifty-six lives were lost.

The Mayor of New York vetoed the exemption ordinance.

The British steamer *Hebe* was captured off New Inlet, N. C., on the 18th. Lord Lyons and suit are travelling through Canada.

The excitement in the New York stock market continues.

Reports from the Peninsula last night were greatly exaggerated. It is now believed the force of the enemy did not exceed 6 to 800.

Lt. Wood has captured, off the Rappahannock, two schooners, one loaded with coal and the other with anchors and chains.

Later from Europe.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—European advices to the 13th received at New York, says that Victoria had embarked for Germany.

Nothing confirmatory of the rumor to which the *Times* gave currency, that additional troops were to be sent to British North America.

The *Le Temps* says that the Emperor of Austria will authorize the Arch Duke to accept the crown of Mexico, provided the new Empire be placed by treaty under the protection of the powers.

The notes of the three Powers were expected to be handed to Prince Gortchahoff about the 17th inst. The *La France* says that should Russia refuse to do justice to the claims of the Powers, the period of negotiation may be considered at an end.

Still Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.

The Baltimore *American* of the 27th, has been received. A letter from Charleston, dated August 21st, says that seven North Carolina deserters from Sullivan's Island, report the rebels preparing to abandon Sumter and blow it up, and that there are only six or eight guns in the Fort. The remainder are quakers.

A dispatch from Cairo says that Herron's troops are on an expedition up the Red River. Grant and Staff are at Memphis.

Quantrell's guerrillas disbanded at the head of Grand river, scattering in every direction. About seventy guerrillas have been killed so far, by the pursuing party. Lane is organizing a force to go into Missouri early in September. The Chiefs of the Delewares, Scoux and Fox tribes have offered their services to Lane. Over one hundred rebel sympathizers have been killed in Cass county, Missouri, and their houses burned.

Jeff. Thompson and staff were recently captured in Arkansas.

The *Prussia* has arrived at New York with foreign advices to the 16th. Lord Clyde died on the 14th. American affairs are but little discussed. Three war steamers were recently sold at Plymouth to a London company, surmised to be for the rebels. Cotton firm and advanced a quarter of a penny. Breadstuffs declining.

From the West.

JACKSON, Aug. 28.—No further news about the Yankees towards Raimond. The report is supposed to have originated from seeing a Yankee wagon train East of the Big Black engaged in hauling cotton to Vicksburg.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, Aug. 29.

Persons who lately arrived here report from across that the Mississippi River is strictly patrolled by gunboats. No important movement in front.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, Aug. 28.

General Grant has issued the following order for the government of negroes, bearing date Aug. 10:

1st. Camps will be established for such free negroes as are out of employment.

2d. Officers of the army will superintend the camps—rations to be drawn from the Subsistence.

3d. All negroes will be employed in every practicable way to avoid being a burden to the government. Planters and others may hire them by giving assurance to the government that they will not be run out of the line.

4th. The Provost Marshall is to see that they are employed by some white person or sent to the camps.

5th. Citizens may make contracts with negroes for labor by the month or year by finding, clothing and supporting the infirm, and giving not less than one twentieth of the commercial part of their crops in payment of such services.

6th. The negroes are to be employed under authority of the Provost Marshal and local commander of a post.—Security will be required that the negroes will not be taken out of the lines.

7th. Nothing in this order shall embarrass the employment of negroes by the Government.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 28.—The firing has been quite slow. Our fire against the enemy to-day has been very effective. The enemy are strengthening their positions at our rifle pits three hundred yards in front of Wagner.—Everything perfectly quiet, except occasional boom of guns.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.—All quiet to-night, only occasional guns.

There were a good many rumors buzzed about the streets last night. The passengers on last evening's down train on the Central road reported that a rumor had reached Stanton that a large force of Yankees were moving on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and that the party were believed to be the same cavalry that a few days ago made a dash upon the Warm and Hot Springs. We endeavored to trace the story, but could get no confirmation of it, though we made diligent inquiry in every accessible quarter of information.—*Examiner, 28th.*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a jinger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

ATTENTION MILITIA!

Co. A, 1st Regt. N. C. M.—Home Defence—New Organization.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO APPEAR AT Nash Square (Tucker's Old Field) to-day (MONDAY) at 3 o'clock, P. M. You will bring with you such guns and axes as you can procure and three days rations. A prompt attendance is required of every one. The law will be rigidly enforced against all absentees. No excuse taken unless approved by the Adjutant General or Governor. This notice includes every white man between the ages of 18 and 50 years, living in the bounds of Company A, East of Fayetteville and South of Newbern Streets within the old Corporation.

By order. S. WALTER SCOTT, Capt.
Aug 31-1t Comd'g Co A 1st Regt N C M

ATTENTION CO. C., HOME GUARDS.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ASSEMBLE on Nash Square, in this City to-day (MONDAY,) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Those men who were formerly under the command of Lt. Murray, and those under the command of Capt. Womble in the 38th Reg't. Militia belong to this company. This explanation is made to prevent any mistake that might occur.

The Law will be rigidly enforced.

By order. W. H. FINCH, Capt.
Aug 31-1t Comd'g Co C, N C M for Home Defence.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th 1863.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

1. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE EXEMPT from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service, within their counties when invaded by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practising in their professions; (except two track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeons' certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battalion dril once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Aug 5-1w

SALE OF GOODS.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.; AT Graham, N. C., the goods of Blackwell & Co., consisting of Whisky, Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Dry Goods and Hardware.

R. HANNER,
Aug. 28-5t* Surviving Partner.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgetten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

ATTENTION,

CO. C, 38TH NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

EVERY MEMBER OF THIS COMPANY, BEtween 18 and 45 years, who has not got a certificate of exemption from Capt. A. Landis, are hereby notified to appear at the Court House on Saturday and Monday, the 39th and 31st inst. Company C includes all South of Newbern and East of Fayetteville streets within the old corporation.

By order of the Colonel,
S. W. SCOTT, Captain
Aug 29-2t Co. C, 38th Regiment N. C. M.

LOST OR STOLEN.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A CLAY BANK HORSE, bridle and saddle, offered to me to be sold by a man calling himself J. C. Conner, a deserter from the army. Having reason to think that said horse was stolen, I have retained him, and now give notice to any person who may have lost a large clay bank horse with a star in forehead, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, that they can get the same by applying to me at Graham, proving property and paying for this advertisement and all expenses, &c.

Conner says he swapped for the horse with the stage contractor on the line between Hillsborough and Milton, and tells again that he got him from Dr. Stanfield, of Leasburg.

HENRY LONG.
Graham, N. C., Aug 28-3t

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.

Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2taw1m* Wilson, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
August 25th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Saturday the 19th day of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Aug 25-1w Secretary of State.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines less than a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, obituaries and other notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and the following articles stolen, and described as follows: Saddles lately plated top and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads; bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the ends of headstalls, made with bar bosses; bits straight bar with rings, driving reins rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in middle of hand-holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small candy turret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, similar half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quilted, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirraps not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
Aug 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

T. McGEE.
Aug 14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Rappee. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-tf6S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hanson.

Jan 13-tf

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service.

A GORDON,
Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address

WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

A Stir in the Camp.—A considerable stir and some little excitement was produced in our midst on Saturday night by a report which gained universal ascent, that the Governor had received a private dispatch from Gen. Whiting, at Wilmington, notifying him of an intended movement of the enemy upon this city from Newbern. We could not learn anything definite as to the character of the dispatch, whether it simply related to an intended movement or to one already projected. The latter, however, seemed to be the prevailing opinion as it was generally understood that the militia of nineteen counties had been or would be immediately called out to repel the enemy. This idea, however, was not corroborated by anything we could learn from passengers on the train from Goldsboro', which arrived here at 12 o'clock yesterday. The conductor of the train, who had been in Goldsboro' over night and for a day or two before, had heard nothing of any movement, and a gentleman from Onslow county direct had heard nothing of it. We must wait patiently for further developments.

Lieutenant William N. Holt.—We are pleased to announce that this gallant and universally popular officer of the Fifty-Fifth North Carolina Regiment, is not dead as was supposed, but was wounded and captured on the last day of the fight at Gettysburg. The left arm of Lieut. H. was shattered near the shoulder by a Minnie ball, but at his earnest entreaty was not amputated. On the 2nd inst. he was in the General Hospital at Gettysburg, in good health, and in hopes of saving his arm. In the language of an officer of the 55th, "he is a noble boy, and highly esteemed by the whole regiment for his many estimable qualities of heart and mind."

Lieut. Holt has many friends in this city who will be gratified at this announcement.

Gen. R. C. Gatlin.—Street rumor has it that this gentleman has been appointed to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Adjutant General D. G. Fowle. We can neither contradict nor confirm the rumor, as we have no information from official quarters.

After the above was in type we learned from a well informed source that Gen. Gatlin has received the above appointment. We regard this as a good selection, and predict that he will give entire satisfaction.

The raid on the peninsula seems to have been nothing more than a marauding party in small force, or may be a feint to divert attention from the enemy's movement on some other more exposed point.—The usual quietude of Richmond, however, was considerably disturbed on Thursday night by the long and loud peals of the alarm bell at three o'clock Friday morning, and by early dawn the whole city was in motion, and the militia in position, ready for the fray. We learn, however, from the Richmond *Examiner* that the excitement soon subsided and quiet and composure were restored.

That paper, of Saturday, has the following:

A Reconnoisance to Bottom's Bridge—The Enemy Retire.—So soon after the news was received of the emeny's being at Bottom Bridge, a party was dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and ascertain his strength. On arriving there it was ascertained that he had retired, and that the bridge was still held by our men. Soon after the enemy turned off, striking in the direction of New Kent C. H. Major Robbins with his cavalry fell upon the enemy's rear guard, killing two and wounding several, and pursuing him for some distance.

The first accounts we had of the affair at Bottom's Bridge turns out, as is usually the case, to have been much exaggerated by the couriers. It is now said the affair was not so disastrous to us as was first believed and that Lieutenant Jeter, who was in command of our forces there, was not killed. We hear of one man killed, whose name we could not learn, by the premature discharge of a gun in the hands of another. A running fire is said to have taken place between our men and the enemy's guard, and is said to have been conducted with great spirit until our forces were forced to a rapid retreat from the overpowering forces of the enemy.

Our men held Bottom's Bridge last night and there were no signs of the enemy up to the time of the last courier leaving.

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY—THE LATEST OF THE RAID.

Last night all was quiet. The excitement had all subsided, and the day, which was ushered in with so much alarm and excitement, closed as quietly as if nothing had happened. All fears of the Yankees were dissipated, and the whole thing was regarded by the people as another cry of "wolf." Many persons seem to think that the demonstration was a mere feint of the enemy to cover other movements he may have in contemplation. The militia still remained out last night on duty, but unless some new movements of the enemy transpire, they will probably return and be discharged from duty in the course of to-day. The whole affair seems to be over, and our city is settling down to its usual state of quiet.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Sir:—In common with the great mass of your fellow citizens, I have read with the highest satisfaction, not unmingled with gratitude, your recent earnest address to "The Soldiers of the Confederate States" on the interesting subject therein discussed: I agree with you perfectly, that we have at last reached a most trying and perilous crisis in our public affairs, and that "no alternative is now left us but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of ourselves, our families and our country." I agree with you that "the victory is within our reach. We need but stretch forth our hands and grasp it." It is, I hope, equally true, as you assert, that "for this all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success." If there be no error in this view of the subject, then, the only question remaining to be solved is: How shall the strength of our armies be so increased as to enable them to meet and to overcome the cohorts of the foe now trampling the sacred soil of the South? You seem to think that in order to attain the desired end it will be sufficient that you should forcibly describe the brutalities everywhere practiced by our vandalic enemies, address a thrilling and ingenious appeal to the sensibilities of our patriotic soldiers, promulgate a free pardon to those who have been heretofore guilty of desertion, and solemnly "*conjure*" your "country-women"—the wives, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—"to use their all powerful influence in aid" of your "call." I feel bound to say that, whilst you have done your duty as a patriotic President—and performed it skillfully and well—in sending forth your seasonable and well drawn proclamation, and whilst I am happy to say that it has evidently had already a wholesome and beneficial influence upon the general popular mind, something more is yet necessary to be done in order to refill the ranks of the army, to inspire that confidence and enthusiasm which so happily marked the earlier stages of our revolutionary struggle. There are other causes of desertion from the army existing besides those you have enumerated—there are other influences at work besides those which the persons immediately in contact with you would be likely to suggest, which have diminished the numerical force of our soldiers in the field, have discouraged the voluntary enlistment, have depressed the spirits and unnerved the energies of our valiant defenders in camp, and have induced, as I learn, certain weak-kneed and timid hearted gentlemen in our old State of Mississippi and elsewhere to talk in whispers about the reconstruction of the Federal Union. Some of these causes I shall now attempt to unfold to yourself and the country though I am quite aware that in venturing to declare *known truths*, in the language of the strictest courtesy, I shall incur the hazard of calling down upon myself the fierce condemnation of those whose hopes of advancement depend upon never doing or saying anything calculated in the least degree to give annoyance to those occupying the seats of civic and military authority. Being satisfied that the time has come when it is necessary to speak in language of bold sincerity in order to save the Republic itself from ruin, I shall dare to discuss topics which the adulators of official greatness will never think of bringing to your notice, relying upon your own good sense and elevated love of country to justify the freedom which I am about to exercise.

It is but natural that you should desire to add to the numerical strength of our armies in the field, to bring back those who have heretofore deserted, and to revive in the bosoms of your countrymen everywhere the old feeling of confidence in our ultimate success, which will be of itself the surest harbinger of victory. Sir, I rejoice to assure you that it is in your power to do all this in the next sixty days. You alone can do it. The fate of our noble cause is emphatically in your hands. You can save your country, and you can ruin it! Sir, eleven millions of people, equal in all the attributes which dignify humanity in its most elevated condition to any people yet known to history, a little over two years ago unanimously called you to the high official position which you now occupy. They did so because they confidently believed you to possess in an eminent degree the capabilities and virtues which would enable you to present to an admiring world the imposing image of a second Washington. They felt assured by numerous evidences connected with your former public life, that you were honest, and patriotic, and wise, and energetic, and magnanimous; free from all narrow and illiberal prejudices or partialities, whether personal or sectional; impervious to the influence of flattery, and prepared to appreciate merit and ability wheresoever these might be found. They expected you to call around you the ablest and most accomplished men which these Confederate States could furnish as your cabinet advisers, men of the purests morals, of the most disinterested patriotism, of the greatest weight of character, and of the most extended fame. Permit me to say that it is even now a common opinion among your fellow-citizens, that had you been more fortunate in the construction of your cabinet, many of the disasters which we have heretofore experienced would have been avoided. I beseech you not to doubt that your countrymen are disposed to make the most liberal allowances for all the difficulties by which you have been surrounded from the outset of your career as President. They know well that you have not been thus far efficiently sustained by those whom you selected to fill high official stations in the Executive Department of the Government; they know likewise that all to whom you have entrusted the command of armies have not shown that ability in the field which it was expected they would exhibit. But with the prompt and judicious displacement of all who have thus shown themselves unworthy, they cannot doubt that such a cause as that in behalf of which we are enlisted must in the end triumph over all opposing obstacles. They are aware that few of the greater blessings of life are bestowed upon us gratuitously by a bounteous Providence; that all the nobler achievements of existence are the result of adequate exertion on the part of those by whom they are attained; that no solid good or enduring fame was ever yet acquired except by the diligent employment of the means suited to their acquisition. Entertaining these views, your loving and admiring countrymen are very far from despairing of ultimate success in the pending struggle. Indeed they cannot but regard it as a highly encouraging circumstance that we have at least clearly ascertained the causes of our present sufferings, and that we find them not to be of a nature necessarily permanent in their operation, but for the most part such as will be found easy of removal by the prompt and energetic employment of Executive wisdom. Let us, I pray you, at this awful conjuncture in our affairs, boldly look the evils which surround us in the face, with a view to their early amelioration. As Patrick Henry exclaimed on a very noted occasion: "Let us know the worst, and provide for it!"

I shall confine my observations at present to the condition of our military affairs, and to the suggestion of such expedients as seem to be now necessary to the invigoration of our armies in the field and their eventual triumph over the foe; leaving certain reforms, evidently now most imperiously needed, in the several Executive Departments, to your own enlightened discretion, and, not doubting that you will perceive the necessity of yielding to the wishes of your fellow-citizens in connection with this grave and momentous subject, all that they have long most earnestly desired.

It is a fact not to be denied that the greater part of the Southwest is now overrun by the enemy. Missouri, Kentucky, Northwestern Virginia and Maryland are exclusively occupied by the Abolition forces. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, at this moment either actually invaded or menaced with invasion. I am happy to discover that Simms, Wheeler, Magruder, in lower Louisiana, have met with some leading successes of late, and under such enterprising and skillful commanders we have a right to hope for the early deliverance of our countrymen in that part of the world from the oppressions under which they have been so long groaning. The heroic Price, it is authentically stated, has in a few months been able to draw together an army of forty thousand men, beyond the Mississippi river, at the head of whom, if his energies are not palsied by the interferance of Holmes, he will soon be able to redeem both Arkansas and Missouri. A strong army of the enemy is hourly threatening to break over the barrier of the Cumberland Mountains, and, after establishing their dominion in East Tennessee, it is hoped to inundate South Carolina, Georgia and Southern Alabama; all of which, I hold can be easily prevented by appointing a suitable commander to take charge of the Army of Tennessee, and sending Gen. Bragg elsewhere, whose incompetency to direct the movements of a large army in the field no intelligent man now doubts, and whose continuance in his present position will infallibly ruin us. I have no personal unkindness for this gentleman; I have never doubted his patriotic devotion to our cause; I freely admit that he would perhaps make the best *Inspector General* that could be found in the Confederacy; but the events of the last twelve months have amply proved to every discerning man, either in the army or elsewhere, that to entrust him with the control of large armies in the field, is virtually to surrender these Confederate States into the hands of the enemy. His speedy removal to some other theatre of operations is indispensable to the efficiency of the valiant army under his command. Longer delay in the performance of this necessary act will put at hazard all that depends upon the efforts of the Army of Tennessee, who, under a commander in whose ability they have confidence, are prepared to perform achievements that will fill the civilized world with admiration and astonishment.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson have of late fallen into the hands of the enemy; nearly thirty thousand troops, cooped in those places, having been basely and criminally starved into surrender. These are far the most disgraceful occurrences of the war, and whoever shall turn out to be responsible for the failure to provision those fortresses in season should be held to a prompt and terrible responsibility. The condition of affairs in Vicksburg in connection with supplying the army there with the means of subsistence, was freely exposed during the last session of Congress, long before the act of surrender; the abuses there prevalent in the unlawful use of the Government Transportation in aid of speculative enterprises in sugar and molasses, were laid bare, and the sad catastrophe which has since occurred was boldly predicted. Truly, Mr. President, the Republic is no longer in need of the services either of Pemberton or Northrup. The whole Confederacy expects and demands their immediate decapitation, and I cannot doubt that you will lend a favorable ear to the universal demand of your countrymen on this subject. In asking this at your hands, we are asking what has been asked frequently before, both in ancient and modern times, and what no wise and considerate ruler ever yet refused to do under similar circumstances. Allow me to say, what I know, that the army ignominiously surrendered by Pemberton will never again serve under him; to attempt to force him upon them will produce an amount of disaffection which has not been heretofore exhibited in the ranks of our gallant army; even the attempt to retain him at all in command will be productive of mischief compared with which desertion will be but a slight evil. As to the case of the ill-starred Northrup, who has already done more injury to our cause than any hundred thousand of the enemy's troops, let me respectfully call your attention to what the illustrious William III. did, under similar circumstances, during his memorable Irish War. I cite from the pages of Macaulay as follows:

"The sufferings of the army in Ireland called forth strong expressions of sympathy and indignation. The Commons did justice to the firmness and wisdom with which Schomberg had conducted the most arduous of all campaigns. That he had not achieved more was attributed chiefly to the villainy of the Commissariat. The pestilence itself, it was said, would have been no serious calamity if it had not been aggravated by the wickedness of man. The disease had generally spared those who had warm garments and bedding, and had swept away by thousands those who were thinly clad, and who slept on the wet ground. Immense sums had been drawn out of the Treasury; yet the pay of the troops was in arrear. Hundreds of horses, tens of thousands of shoes, had been paid for by the public; yet the baggage was left behind for the want of beasts to draw it; and the soldiers were marching barefoot through the mire. Seventeen hundred pounds had been charged to the Government for medicine; yet the common drugs with which every apothecary in the smallest market town was provided were not to be found in the plague stricken camp. The cry against Shales was loud. An address was carried to the throne, requesting that he might be sent for to England, and that his accounts and papers might be secured. With this request the King readily complied."

To proceed with our examination of the condition of our Military affairs: The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, together with the late unfortunate raid of the valiant Morgan into Indiana and Ohio, has opened the navigation of the Mississippi river to the people of the Northwest without further exertion on their part to secure this desirable object in the way of negotiation or arms, and has for the present suspended the peace movement in that region from which so much benefit was at one time anticipated. The recent invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, under that wise and enegetic commander, General Lee, however judiciously conceived or skilfully conducted, has in all probability, enabled the enemy to bring into the field against us some three hundred thousand additional soldiers. Meanwhile the organization of African regiments is going on with most fearful rapidity, and it is boastfully announced by Gen. Thomas that he will shortly have on foot one hundred black regiments along the banks of the Mississippi.

How shall we contrive to meet and vanquish the opposing hosts? How shall we recruit our exhausted armies? How shall we fill with confidence once more the hearts of our desponding countrymen? You can do all this, Mr. President. I repeat that you can do it in sixty or ninety days Commence the needed work of reform, I entreat you, in the army, and in every department of the government at once. Dismiss incompetent functionaries everywhere. Hunt out corruption, and punish it. Dismiss from your mind and heart all ill-grounded prejudices and partialities. Let no man command a Brigade, a Division, or a Corps, who does not possess the full confidence of the soldiers placed under his control, and who does not deserve to possess it. Throw yourself magnanimously upon your valorous and high-minded countrymen for their support, and you will receive it in such measure that you will find yourself abundantly able to effect all that your own patriotic heart could desire. It is true that the conjuncture in which we are involved is one of great peril; the present is overcast with clouds; the future is not unmixed with gloom; but you have it in your power at once to disperse the dangers which encompass us, to cause the sun of success once more to beam upon us, and to gild the prospects of the future with glories more resplendent than have ever heretofore marked the history of the world.

Before I bring this communication to a close, which in all probability is the last which I shall trouble either yourself or the public with for some time to come, I feel bound to invite your attention specially to a subject most closely connected with the topic already discussed.

It cannot be denied that there is at present great dissatisfaction in the public mind growing out of the general course of your Administration. Several members of your Cabinet have utterly failed to conciliate the kindly regard of their countrymen or to secure the requisite amont of popular confidence.—The remarkable tenacity with which you have adhered to them thus far, and to certain military commanders on either side of the Mississippi river, the gross incompetency of some of whom and the atrocious malefactions of others, have awakened universal disgust and horror, together with the signal disasters which have befallen our arms of late, and which many suppose it would have been quite easy to avoid—these, with other causes, have produced a state of things which, I confess, is to my own mind not a little alarming. You cannot but be aware that some of those in different parts of the Confederacy who were among the earliest supporters of Disunion, have recently become most zealous advocates of Reconstruction, and that thousands who are not yet reconstructionists are evidently beginning to despair of our cause. No time is to be lost in suppressing the fermenting elements of mischief ere they gain strength enough to overwhelm us with disasters which other governments and people have been heretofore known to experience. It is the language of the most philosophic and sagacious statesman of any age [Mr. Burke] that I cite when I venture to say: "I do most seriously put it to the Administration, to consider the wisdom of a timely reform. Early reformations are amicable arrangements with a friend in power; late reformations are terms imposed upon a conquered enemy; early reformations are made in cool blood; late reformations are made under a state of inflammation. In that state of things the people beheld in government nothing that is respectable.—They see the abuse, and they see nothing else; they fall into the temper of a furious populace provoked at the disorder of a house of ill-fame; they never attempt to correct or regulate; they go to work by the shortest way—they abate the nuisance; they pull down the house!" It was the failure to observe the course of true wisdom herein indicated so strikingly by Mr. Burke, which has involved Lincoln and his Cabinet into the present perplexing predicament and brought the evil of civil revolution upon a once happy and prosperous people. It was precisely the same, worse than judicial blindness which dragged Charles the First to the fatal block; drove his strangely bigotted and infatuated son, James the Second, across the Brittish Channel, and which, in our own day, induced Louis Philippe, once the delight and idol of his people, to postpone the work of needed government reform, until when he at last announced his willingness to yield to the oft-repeated demands of his wronged and insulted subjects, he was fated to hear the terrible response, "It is too late! It is too late!"

Thank God! it is not yet too late to save our own honored cause. The people of these Confederate States yet confide in the wisdom and patriotic intentions of their Chief Magistrate; they yet look to him confidently for such action as may rescue them from the horrors of a tyranny more oppressive and degrading than any that has heretofore existed. They well know their resources in all their extent and variety; and they feel that they are unconquerable in this struggle, save by the mismanagement of those whom they have entrusted with power. They do not intend to be conquerred. Come what may, they will never submit to an Abolition Despotism; they will endure all sufferings, and try all remedies, sooner than ingloriously yield up the hopes which they yet cherish of separate Liberty and Independence.

May this wise and beneficient Deity, whom it is your country's pride to know that you worship so devoutly, enable you so to act at this fearful crisis as may best comport with His own eternal designs and be most in furtherance of our happiness and honor as a People!

H. S. Foote.

FROM THE PENINSULAR—THE ENEMY ADVANCING ON RICHMOND.

Intelligence was received here last evening that the Yankees were advancing from the Peninsula. The courier who arrived from New Kent Court House, gives their force at about eight thousand, and says the force is mostly, if not entirely, of cavalry. It was believed there that other forces were close by, and that the movement had been planned with some important object in view.

The passengers who came up last evening by the railroad confirm this intelligence in the main points. The train which went down yesterday, proceeded to within a few miles of the White House, but on hearing of the Yankees put back immediately for the city, from fear of capture. At Tunstall's Station, a courier came rapidly in, bringing information that he had seen a large cavalry force of the enemy that had come from Williamsburg, and that they were rapidly advancing. Not losing a moment, the train hastened back to give the information, but the courier had already arrived with dispatches to the authorities.

The indications last night, without speaking more definitely, showed that the Government had been stirred by this information, and that such steps were being taken by our authorities, as were deemed necessary in the emergency.

LATER—THE ENEMY AT BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, a courier came in at full speed with dispatches to General Elzey, stating that the Yankees had driven in our pickets at Bottom's Bridge, which is some fourteen miles from the city, killing Lieutenant Jeter, of South Carolina, in command of our forces at that point, besides some twelves or fifteen of our men, and asking that instant reinforcements be sent down by General Elzey. The courier states that the Yankees are in large force, and says that this was shown by the circumstances that fourteen stands of colors were counted. They are said to have infantry, artillery and cavalry, and are supposed to be moving in formidable numbers. Immediately on the receipt of the news General Elzey, who is in command of this department, was busy at his headquarters, making such disposition of our forces as he considered best for the defense of the city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We get some additional particulars from an officer who arrived here late last night, and who was at the White House as late as one o'clock yesterday.

The enemy were reported to be in heavy force at New Kent Court House and Barhamsville, and reinforcements were supposed to be arriving. Our informant tells us that he could distinctly hear the whistle of the Yankee boats in the river, as if letting off steam. It was rumored that troops were being landed.

About dusk last evening, the Yankees, in large force, came up to Bottom's Bridge. Their force consisted of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, while our force scarcely numbered a hundred—a mere guard for the bridge. Despite these fearful odds, our men fought as long as they could, but were soon driven back by the fire of the enemy's artillery. Lieutenant Jeter, who was in command, and some twelve or fourteen of our men, were killed, and a considerable number wounded. On the falling back of our men, word was immediately sent to the city for reinforcements.

Though this news came at a late hour at night, it spread like wild fire, without arousing, however, many from their lethargy. The cry of "wolf" has so often been raised in this community that many are disposed to treat all such news lightly. But let them beware of the moral of that fable. The wolf at last came and bore off its prey without resistance, and we very much fear that the Yankees may some day dash into Richmond, and that our authorities, troops and citizens may be aroused to their danger when it is too late.—*Examiner, 28th.*

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 27th inst. furnishes the following:

The enemy, in their approaches to Fort Wagner have advanced by zig-zag lines to within twenty-five yards of our rifle pits. In order to run their next parallel, it has become necessary that these rifle pits should be carried. Accordingly, a little after 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, just as the 15th North Carolina was relieving the 54th Georgia, a detachment of which was on duty at the pits as pickets, the attempt was made in considerable force by the enemy. A brisk infantry fight ensued, which lasted about an hour and a half, and which ended in the repulse of the Yankees; it is believed, with no little loss.

Battery Gregg and the James Island batteries lent material aid in the successful defence of the disputed ground. The fire of Battery Simkins (Captain Mitchell's), is reported by Gen. Haygood as having been very effective.

Our loss was five killed and nineteen wounded among the latter of whom is Captain Roberts, of the 54th Georgia, whose hurt is reported mortal.

The enemy opened on Monday, for the first time, a three hundred pound Parrott gun on Sumter. The bolts thrown by this gun are twenty-three inches long and ten in diameter. Their effect is far more powerful than those projected from the two hundred pounder. Three hundred shots were fired on Tuesday at the fort. Charleston was perfectly quiet on the night of the 25th. No shells were thrown into the city.

On the 26th the bombardment, of course, opened at the usual early hour. The fire of the Yankee land batteries was directed both at Sumter and Wagner, but seemed to be principally concentrated on Wagner. In the afternoon the Ironsides opened with a few shells. The fleet, however, was for the most part quiet.

About half-past six o'clock p. m. the enemy commenced to bombard Wagner with great fury. Fort Wagner, Battery Gregg and the batteries on James Island, replied with equal vigor; and for the space of an hour the fiercest cannonade which has taken place since the beginning of the siege, filled the harbour with its thunders. The shots were sixty to the minute. A little before seven a dispatch was brought to the city, stating that the enemy were again assaulting in heavy force, and before eight o'clock it was learned that the rifle pits had been carried by the enemy. The details of the struggle had, of course, not been received up to the time of our going to press.

The winds on Monday night blew in gusts, and the rain fell in torrents. There was, in consequence, but little activity among the opposing batteries. The expected bombardment of the city was not renewed.

On Tuesday the bombardment of Forts Sumter and Wagner began at the usual early hour, and continued slowly and steadily the day. No further material damage was done, Sumter is no longer a double-tiered battery, for the defence of the water approach to Charleston. As a great artillery fortress its powerful proportions are reduced to ruins. But the ground is sacred to Southern Independence. The site is negatively valuable, and, with even the rifle and bayonet only, it may be held still from the hands of our foe. At Wagner the enemy's sap-roller is gradually moving on, and the foremost Yankee battery was at least within long musket range of the fort. Wind and wave however, still conspired to keep the fleet inactive.

There were inside the bar, on Tuesday, thirty-five vessels, comprising the Ironsides, five Monitors, six mortar boats, and twenty-three gun boats, transports, steamers, supply vessels and tugs. Outside there were nine and in the Inlet thirteen, *including* wooden vessels of all kinds.

Our James Island batteries were not less active than they have hitherto been.

It had been expected yesterday afternoon, from certain indications, that an assault on Battery Wagner would be made in the course of the night. This expectation was confirmed by a suddenly increased rapidity in the firing from James and Morris Island batteries just about night fall.

The *Mercury* of the 28th, has the following:

The account of the events of Wednesday night which has reached us, is as follows: After a furious bombardment of Wagner, the enemy, who had massed a large force behind their trench, advanced, before the hour of relieving pickets, upon our rifle pits in overwhelming numbers. A number of our pickets, quickly surrounded, fell into their hands, and the rest retreated to the fort. This was about 7 o'clock p. m. No serious attempt was made to retake the pits. Our loss was from twenty to thirty killed and wounded. That of the enemy is said to be much greater. The enemy has worked with vigor, and advanced their sap, it is said, two hundred yards.

On Thursday the firing on both sides was slow and deliberate. Nothing especially worthy of mention occurred.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—We are without any further intelligence from our lines on the Rappahannock, the dawn train on the Central Railroad which is our usual source of information from the army of Northern Virginia having failed to arrive last evening. This was owing, it was understood, to the cars being appropriated by the military authorities, for the conveyance of troops to certain points threatened by the enemy, which we are not at liberty to mention. So far as we are advised the situation on the Rappahannock remains unchanged—both armies confronting each other, and each unwilling to throw down the gage of battle.—*Examiner*, 29.

The records of the State of Tennessee, and the post office and telegraphic offices have been removed from Chattanooga. From this we may infer that something serious is anticipated at that point.

MARRIED.

At the Yarborough House, in this city, on Saturday morning the 29th inst., by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., CLAY MADDUX to MISS BETTIE F. HILL, both of Virginia.

OBITUARY.

True-hearted, brave and loyal men were not so plentiful that we could afford to lose, without deep grief, such an one as Lieut. JOHN HENDERSON McDADE, Co. G, 11th N. C. Infantry, who fell in front of his company at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, in the 33d year of his age. He was a native of Orange county, N. C., the eldest son of Jas. B. McDade, Esq., who for many years has held the office of Post Master at Chapel Hill. Lieut. McDade was a graduate of the University, class of 1851, where he sustained a reputation for classical knowledge and modest and gentle demeanor that will never be forgotten by his classmates. He entered the military service at the very outset of the war as a private in Capt. Ashe's company, from Chapel Hill, and was at the battle of Bethel, in the 1st N. C. vols. After the time of service of the regiment had expired, he assisted in raising another company, Co. G, 11th N. C., and was elected 2nd Lieut. thereof, afterwards becoming 1st Lieut., at the death of Capt. Jennings.

The writer of these lines cannot find words to express the manly qualities, sociability, kindness of heart and modest merit which charreterized his old friend, playmate and classmate, John McDade; and his feelings will be shared by all who knew him as the writer did, through the bloom of youth and the pride of manhood, ever the same true, kindly and genial friend. Buried by his countain, in the land of the enemy, at night, with his sword girt around him, he sleeps the last sleep of the brave and fills a patriot soldier's grave.

J. H. L.

DIED.

In Goldsboro', on the morning of the 16th of August, 1863, MR. GRIFFITH BROCKETT, aged 32 years, 1 month and 16 days. He was a printer by trade, and much esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He was for some time foreman in the *Tribune* office, which post he filled with much faithfulness and efficiency, sustaining his character as an industrious and energetic workman, and upright in the discharge of his duties. He leaves a wife and four small children to lament their loss.